and independent American citi-Whether we are Englishmen, Irishfor the great American Union and the glorious old stars and stripes that float above us. Yielding none of the love we have for the mother country, we love this free government with its glorious institutions, which has become not only the country of our adoption, but the country of our ove. I greet you all to-day. You are the lescendants of men whose blood has been shed upon many battlefields of this glori-ous Republic; men whose blood was shed in the first great contest for independence, a hundred and twenty and more years ago, and in every crisis of American history the men from the British isles or their descendants stood for the indissolubility of the Union and the perpetuity of American liberty and free institutions. We follow the flag our fathers established, the same they bore, the same our grandsires lifted up in many a battle's tempest, and what God hath woven in his loom let no man rend

I am glad to have you here at my home, deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the great questions that confront us this am glad to welcome in the same body the employes of the Standard Tool matter from whence your ancestors came, no matter in what occupation you labor, you are all here moved by one common impulse and purpose—love of country. You are here because you will never consent to have our national honor trailed in the dust this Nation set down as favoring repudiation. The Standard Sewing Machine Company and the Standard Tool Company believe in sound machines and sound tools, and they believe also in sound money. They want a sound government, sound laws, and they propose to use their good sound sense

this year when they deposit their ballots one week from next Tuesday. "What are you interested in? Interested, "What are you interested in? Interested, first, in the prosperity of this country; interested in its honor and its future glory. The past is secure. Our fathers did their whole duty and they have transmitted to us the best fabric of government known among men. Shall we preserve it unimpaired to the latest generation? (Tremendous shouts of 'Yes! yes!' followed by applause.) I know you can be counted upon to do it. This is no personal contest; it is no party contest; it rises above party and personality and places it upon party and personality and places it upon plane of patriotism, for patriotism ows neither party nor nationality. It is noblest sentiment of the human soul, it is love of home, wife, mother and

With those blessed flags in your hands and all that they represent in your hands and all that they represent in your hearts no danger can ever come to this great Republic. God bless and keep you, and guide you into the paths that will give to you and your families and to posterity the highest destiny attainable under our free institutions. Another delegation is waiting for this year there is a sent to waiting, for this year there is no end to the army which carries the old flag. They talk about coercion-the coercion of employe by employer. They mistake the spirit of the campaign. It is not coercion, but it is cohesion-cohesion between employer and employe, made stronger by mon interest and a common expe-"I thank you for this call and your generous greetings and wish you all good

#### "THE ONLY COERCION."

# McKinley Tells of a Mighty Force

cago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, of Horton, Kan., Trenton, Mo., and Elden, Ia. R. I. & P., and Mr. Ring, on behalf of the Missourians and Iowans, Major McKinley

'My Fellow-citizens-I am more than lad to welcome to my home the employes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, coming as you do from those three great imperial States—Kansas, lowa and Missouri. It is a remarkable tribute to a political cause, that so large a body of citizens should travel a thousand miles to testify their devotion to the country and to the principles which the Reolican party represents this year. You have come from no idle curiosity, but beown individual welfare and for the prosperity of our common country. You are here because you are citizens of the freest government in the world, equal citizens and because one week from next Tuesday you will, exercise that majestic power sovereignty residing in every in-dual citizen of the Republic, and the citizenship of no other na-of the world. By that sovereignty you will express your purpose, so far as policies and administrations are con-

cerned in this government, for the next four years. You are here, my fellow-citizens, because somehow you feel, and deeply feel, that things have been going wrong us for nearly four years. You are here because in your hearts you want to right that wrong if possible. We may differ about how to right it; we may differ about minor policies of government and about internal affairs, but we do not differ about the great vital question that this country is suffering, and some remedy is required that will speedily bring back to us the pros-perlty from which we foolishly ran away

"Some people seem to think that the way to bring this prosperity is to debase the currency of the country. Some people seem to think that we can bring back work and wages, traffic and transportation by call-ing fifty cents' worth of silver a dollar. Does anybody in this audience believe that? (Tremendous shouts of 'No, no! never!) They say, too, that coercion is going on, coercion that is operating in the United States to-day is that of reason, con-science and experience. This is the mighty force that leads but never drives; and all this talk about coercion comes from a source that four years ago deceived you. Is not that so, my fellow-citizens? (Cries 'Yes, that's right!') If they want to strike a balance with us-this Popocratic party-we are willing to do it. We are willing to take the thirty-three years of Republican control of this government when we ran it under a protective tariff policy and on a sound-money basis, and ascertain what those two policies has done for the American people, for you, the men on the railroads, the men in the factories and in the mines, and contrast it with what the free-trade policy has done for the American people in the last three years and a half, for the balance is bound to be in our favor. If they want us to believe that this remedy of a fifty-two-cent dollar will be a cure for all our ills. I insist that they shall make up the loss they put upon us during the last three years and a half.

"What you railroad men want is to put all your cars at work, to turn all the wheels of your creat willow."

wheels of your great railroads, and you know that your wheels will not turn unless the wheels of industry turn in the shops and factories. No man knows better han the railroad men who stand before me to-day that when trains are taken of men are taken of the pay roll, and trains are never taken off when they have any business to do. None of you want to be sidetracked, and every one of you want to be on the pay roll (a voice, 'We want to be on the main line!'), and on the main line, too, You are on the main line this year, Coerclon? Why, you would have to coerce from thinking, reading and feeling to keep them away from the cause of country and public honor this year. You would have to

# WHAT IS IT?

SEVENTY-SEVEN is Dr. Humphreys' precious Specific for Colds. Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat.

The mariner's compass is not more trustworthy than "77"; the North Star not more fixed and reliable; with "77" as a pocket companion you can pass unscathed through the labyrinth of fall and winter's dangers.

It keeps out the cold like a warm blanket; it keeps up the vitality like a pull of brandy. It is the wonder; the "hold fast" of multitudes suffering from Colds and Chest Dis-

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases Free at your druggist's, or mailed on request.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents. or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John sts., New

You can depend on "77" for

make them insensible to what they have experienced in their own lives under this "Now, what we are in favor of is getting back confidence, which lies at the founda-tion of all business, and without which it is stagnated. We have had little or no confi-dence during the last three years and a half, and, as though partial free trade and business paralysis were not enough, they now raise, as their shibboleth, that what we want in this country is to adopt the Mexican or Chinese system of finance. No. I answer; forever no. We want that con-fidence that will lead the business man to trust in the future and make plans for his year's work. We want that confidence that will induce the men of capital to put their money out, having faith that it will be paid back to them in as good coin as they loan, principal and interest, and until you get that you will have no permanent prosperity or business activity. We have in this country to-day the best money in the world, but the trouble is we do not get ough of it individually, and the reason of that is because we have not work,

thing the people of the country are looking for this year is the lost job, and you can't get back the lost job by destroying business. You destroy business when you de-Company and the Standard Sewing Ma-chine Company, both famous institutions in the city of Cleveland. You are here, and no "Now, what will Missouri do this year? (Vociferous shouts of 'Elect McKinley.')
What will Kansas do this year? (Shouts of 'Elect McKinley.' 'Give you 50,000 majority.') What will Iowa do this year? (Tremendous yelling and 'Give you 100,000 majority.') You are all fighting in same cause. You are all moved by the same considerations; you are all inspired by the same splendid principles. You want the freest this great government of ours, the freest and the best in the world, the government that for nearly a third of a century after the war made a more splendid progress and matchless advancement than any other nation of the world; that gave more to labor and industry than under other syssince the world began. We must get

back to that policy of confidence—confi-dence in each other, confidence in the future, confidence in our country-and spurn the doctrine that would array class against class, the rich against the poor, or employes against the employers. When you support such doctrines, then there is chaos and business paralysis. I would rather teach the doctrine of the common brotherhood of man. We are all equal, equal under the law, equal in privileges beneath that starry banner of the free, equal in possibilities and equal in opportunity. If the older men in this audience have not realized all they hoped for in their own lives, they have boys and girls for whom they want to realize them in the future. beg you shut not the door of opportunity n their young faces. Encourage their am-pitions; inspire them to struggle to the front. Under our form of government they can get the highest title which it is possi-ble to achieve, that of being an American. You are proud of your States and you just-ly have a right to be proud of them; but you are prouder still to be citizens of the

greatest government in the world.
"I thank you for this call. It is an inspiration to the cause which I represent: it is an encouragement not only to me but to every patriotic citizen everywhere that you should travel thousands of miles that you might give evidences of your devotion to the great cause of protection, reciprocity, sound money, the supremacy of law, the public honor and good government. I am very glad to meet you, and it will give That Is Influencing Voters.

In addressing the employes of the Chi-

Major McKinley's speech in response to that delivered by Mr. W. W. Clark, who spoke on behalf of the delegations from and we must see to it that there is no id-Pimira, Hornellsville and Bath, N. Y., and | man in America and none of our work is Mr. W. W. Proud, of McKean county, Pa.,

"My Fellow-citizens-I am very glad to find Pennsylvania and New York united this year, and that these States are vying with each other in the Republican majority they will give one week from next Tues-day. I could not take sides with either State in that matter, but I wish you both success. You have my sincere thanks for this demonstration and are most welcome to my home. Steuben county represents not only your State in its diversified interests, but agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, but affords a good example of the advantages which you, in common with so many other communities, enjoyed un-der the protective tariff policy, and which our people abandoned by their votes in 1892. Under its beneficent influence your county and city of Hornellsville steadily advanced and became an important manufacturing center, with, I believe, manufactures of shoes, leather, gloves, silk goods, wire fenc ng, electric supplies and mowing machine but, perhaps, not especially distinguished from other cities of southern New York. such as Bath, Binghamton, Olean and Jamestown, that come to my mind as illustrating the special advantages which the policy of home industry and development

brought us. "How has it been, my fellow-citizens, since 1893? Have you enjoyed the same degree of prosperity since then? (Cries of 'No, no!') Well, I take it you know the all will concede that it is one of the greatest which you companies of the world. I we were in the midst of the greatest degree of prosperity the world had ever seen, and then, by the voice of the people, the policy was changed under which we had lived for more than thirty years, and there came a change to the business of the country, very much to its injury. Everybody knows that. The great heart of this country yearns for a return of that prosperity. do not know that we shall be able to bring it all back again, but we can overturn the policy that deprived us of it and

take back the policy that gave it to us.
"You have demonstrated in your county
of Steuben what was believed to be impossible—namely, that you could make as good cut glass as any that is made anywhere. and your cement is distinguished above all others. You want those industries promoted. This is also true of the indu other States. What is good for New York is good for Ohio; what is good for one secdon of the country is good for another; what will make the citizens of the North prosperous will make the citizens of the South prosperous. It is the country's business, and our chief concern is to see to it that our great family is protected from the competition of the outside world. What we want is to do our own work, pay our own wages to our own workingmen, and we have discovered that just to the extent that we have our work done in Europe, to that extent we deprive the American workingman of the wages which are his by

'We must return to that policy protects our own workingmen, and I make no apology to any man anywhere for havprotection of the American workingmen and American industries. I want a tariff high enough to protect our industries against foreign industries which compete with ours. A tariff that will bring cheer and business to every American home; high enough to raise enough money for this great government to pay as it goes. Why what have we after three years and a half experience under the policy inaugurated four years ago? (Loud cries of 'Nothing!') I hear voices say 'nothing.' Well, we hav our votes left. And we have still the skill and labor of the American people. We have the same men and manufactures, and we propose to set them to work, and when we have set them to work we do not propose that they shall be cheated by a short dolployers and night comes we want to be paid in dollars that won't change in value before morning. We ought to go home feeling that we can hold that money as long as we want to without any fear of its depreciating in value. This is the kind of money we have now, whether gold, silver than to thank you heartily for this kind | do our business with a dollar that is short,

# A DISCREDITED PARTY.

Why People Should Not Have Confidence in the New Democracy. To the delegation from Lebanon, Berks

and Chester counties, the Major said: "My Fellow-citizens-I give hearty and sincere welcome to my fellow-citizens of Lebanon, Berks and Chester counties, of the great State of Pennsylvania. The heart of the American people is always right. You can safely submit any great public ques-tion with confidence to the American peo-ple. Mr. Lincoln once said that there was no safer tribunal on earth than the American people and if the Almighty Ruler of he universe is on our side, or on your side, that side would surely prevail. The aspiration of the American people is for ad-vancement, for advancement in the march

to make good the loss it has entailed upon us in the last three years and a half. (Great applause.) They can hardly expect return to your homes." us to have confidence in their present pre-scription, when the prescription that they gave us in 1592, and which they insisted was the cure for all our troubles, was so complete a failure. (Great applause and laughter.) They now say the present prescription, entirely different from the one, will correct all our difficulties, and it does seem to me that they are asking a

great deal of confidence from the American people. (Applause.) "We cannot very well forget their former leception, for the people were deceived. Their policy not only injured the people of his country in their occupations, not only injured the great manufacturing, and mining, and farming industries of the country, but it also wrecked the public treasury. (Checring.) Now I do not need to make any argument to the men of Pennsylvania. They know all about this question and I think they are all ready to vote. Are you ready to vote? (Loud shouts of 'Yes,' yes,' 'We wish it was to-morrow.') Then, my fellow-citizens, it is needless for me to say another word, as another delegation is waiting, but I will be glad to meet and welcome you all to my home." Three cheers were given as the Major closed.

# PATRIOTISM NEVER PARTISAN.

Tribute to Democrats Who Are Fighting for the Nation's Honor.

To a delegation from Allen and Henry counties, Ohio, principally from the towns

your part to come to see me, inasmuch as am not doing this year what I formerly did in going about to see you. I am very glad to meet my old friends of Auglaize, Allen and Henry counties, before whom I have stood many times speaking for the cause, the same glorious cause, for which our party stands this year. "The difference between the contest now

and former contests is that we can count on our side hundreds, thousands and even nundreds of thousands of good old-fash ioned Democrats, who are with us in the fight, to maintain public order and the financial integrity of the United States. (Applause.) We are glad to have them in association with us. Patriotism is never partisan—it is above that plane.
"One thing has never been said and never

will be said of the government of the United States, and that is that it is a government of repudiation. We have always paid every dollar of our public obligations whether contracted in peace or war, in the highest and best form of money known to the civilized world. We never stopped to inquire what the letter of the contract might be; we only knew that any agree-ment by the United States government meant that it must be paid in hundredcent dollars at the time it came due. We do not propose to commence now, after 12 years of glorious history, of glorious life and glorious achievements, to repudiate our obligations, public or private, (Cheers.) We do not propose to attempt to ever do business with a dollar one cent short of a hundred cents. We do not propose to accept our financial standard from either Mexico or China. We propose to run our finances exactly as we have always run them-with fairness and absolute integrity on the part of the government and peoole; and we propose another thing, and if the people are with us we shall realize it. We propose to protect ourselves against The American workshop, the American farm, the American factory and the American people, of whatever oc cupation or calling, are our chief concern done in Europe so long as there is a man in this country who wants to work. It is a policy of honesty, of patriotism and in-tense Americanism that our grand old par-

ty steadfastly maintains. I am glad to meet you and to greet you; I am glad to know that this year, as n the past, the Republicans of your coun ties are enrolled in the ranks, and that sound-money Democrats from every walk and calling in life are with you. We wel-come them as valuable allies in this great contest for good money and the supremacy of law. I am pleased that you have made this call and bld wou hearty welcome. But as another delegation is waiting to see me I must bid you good afternoon. Rounds of cheers followed.

## TO RAILWAY MEN.

McKinley Tells Why They Should Favor Republican Policies. In speaking to the railway employes from Toledo, Mansfield, Crestline and other Ohio

towns, Major McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-It gives me very great pleasure to receive this visit from the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, I know something of the cities which you represent—Mansfield, Crestline and Toledo-and of the great railway sys-tem on which you are employed. Without being invidious as to other roads, I think am glad to observe the interest which you feel in the pending election. I rejoice that the railroad men of the country believe in sound, honest, undepreciating dollar; that when they have performed their services for the railways they want to receive dol-lars that are good when they are received and good for all time. This is the kind of money we have to-day. Every kind of dollar is just as good as any other dollar, and there is no better money anywhere in

the world.

"What you want, in common with your fellow-citizens everywhere, is employment. You want your railways to be busy; when hey are, men are busy, and when men are busy they receive wages which bring com-fort and happiness to their homes. When the railroad business of the country is dull then labor is unemployed; and when trains are taken off of the roads great numbers of railroad men are taken off the pay roll. You know from experience that unless the country is prosperous, in every part or cor-ner of it, that you suffer as quickly as any other industry, for the railroads are a certain barometer of the business of a country. Now, what we want in the United States, no matter what our policies have We want all our spindles humming, all ou mines and all our factories busy; and when they are busy and products are being made you have employment in hauling products from one end of the country to the other. We want, in short, a return of such prosperity as we had in 1892. I do not know hether we can get it back at once or not, hope we may speedly and fully restore t, and certainly the only way to get it sack is to overturn the policy that took it rom us; and you may know what that is.
"No sooner had the American people delared in their might in 1892 that they prosed to change the government and its seted and tried policies than the country felt te shock from one end to the other. Distrust settled upon every business enter-prise. Men who had already invested their

capital in shops and factories when that election was over failed to equip them. Men who had given orders for work canceled these orders because they did not know what the future had in store for them and for three years and a half the business of this country has been waiting-waiting for confidence, waiting for stability, waiting for wise legislation to protect our own industries and enterprises against those of all the world beside "My fellow-citizens, I know not what

your polities may be, but I believe in a protective tariff. I believe we ought to protect every industry and enterprise in the United States against like industries and enterprises of the old world. I believe that we should make our own goods in the vote. I need, therefore, do nothing more | than all that, we never want to consent to even a penny, of being a one-hundredcent dollar. We want every dollar as good as gold, and we always will have it so. We must stand by the public honor and credit, for the supremacy of law and our incorruptible courts of justice, which are our bulwarks in every time of trouble. want a sound government, a sound treas-

ury, sound railroads, sound currency and "You are to determine one week from next Tuesday whether you want the coninuance of the industrial policy we now have in the United States or prefer to change it; whether we shall enter upon a system of finance that will debase our cur-rency and degrade our credit, or to continue to have good, honest, one-hundred-cent dollars with which to do the business of this great country. I am glad, my fellow-citizens, to know that the railroad employes of the United States are in earnest

of the government and accept its promise that, with free silver, will come better times to all of us—that before we do that it seems to me the Democratic party ought to sully our credit or national honor. I to sully our credit or national honor. I thank you for this call and trust you may

### CONFIDENCE IS CAPITAL.

Without It the World Could Transact Business.

gation of lumbermen and builders from Chicago Mr. McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-I am indeed glad to meet this body of representative business men of the city of Chicago. I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that your great city by the inland sea will give to the Republican cause the largest majority of any city in the American union. (Applause.) I am glad to note that your registration is larger than that of any other city of the United States, and that regisration means there is to be an increased vote for sound money and national honesty on the third day of November. 'What we all want, whether we be Dem-

ocrats or Republicans this year, is a re-

start the wheels of industry; confidence

turn of confidence-confidence that

that will bring the money out from those strong boxes to which your spokesman has referred, and invest it in productive enterprises that will give employment to labor, wages to working men and pros-perity to all our people. We know, my fellow-citizens, that at one time we had this confidence; we know when we lost it and we know how we lost it. We know also how to get it back again. We cannot get confidence back again by threatening of Lima and Spencerville, and made up of farmers, business men and citizens of all vocations, Major McKinley said:

"My Fellow-citizens—It was generous on the control of t he proposes to pay it back in fifty-cent dollars. Is not that true? (Cries of 'Yes, that's true!') That's the proposition of the that's true!") That's the proposition of the political party that stands opposed to us this year. Confidence, my fellow-citizens, is the capital of the world. We do business on confidence largely. We do not transact all our business with actual money, as every business man knows. We do it by checks, by what we may call credit money. You draw your check on a bank and the man who receives it from you has confidence first that you have money in confidence first that you have money in that bank and second, that the bank is good and will pay the check when presented. But when confidence is gone then before you can get the credit for that check it must be known that you have the money there and that the bark is solvent. This is the condition we have been in for the last three years and : half.

'We want to get away from that condition; we want a return of business confi-dence, and to do that we must raise enough money every month in this country from a protective tariff and internal revenue to pay every obligation of the government and stop going in debt. We want a policy that will encourage American industry, enterprise, energy, skill and genius. It is the business of the American people to look out for themselves; nobody will do that for them. We have discovered during the last three and a half years that if we do not keep our business, our business will not keep us.

"I thank you for this call. I congratulate you upon the magnificent progress the city of Chicago has made, for the greatest achievements known to the cities of th world have been those of the great city of Chicago. I am glad to know that this year your people in Chicago and the State of Illinois, irrespective of party, Democrats and Republicans alike, are vying with each other in patriotic endeavor to maintain the public honor and sustain given for the Governor and three more for Mrs. McKinley.

#### DOCTRINE OF HOPE

Professed by Mckinley to Bryan's Doctrine of Hate. To a delegation of iron and tin workers

from Cambridge, O., the Major said: "My Fellow-citizens-The faces about m met most if not all of you before, and when I have met you it has usually been in the midst of a political contest where parties and principles were striving for supremacy in State or Nation. I believe, in the many visits I have made to the tin mill men of Cambridge, you will acquit me to-day of ever having undertaken to deceive or mislead you. I have always proclaimed the doctrine of a protective tariff. I do not abate one bit of my faith in that great principle. I believe in self-preservation of this government of ours; in a tariff that protects our products that maintains the American scale of wages, that gives steady and constant employment to labor, and that provides enough money for the gov-ernment without the necessity of its going constantly in debt. I believe in that great principle now.

"Whenever a man is thrown out of em-ployment the wage fund is reduced—the fund that belongs to labor—and I could not calculate for this audience the millions of dollars thus lost to the wage fund of the country in the last three and a half years, the millions lost to your families and homes, and the thousands of others like you. Whenever the fires go out in the factory or mill, cheer goes out of the home of the American workingman, and whenever you want to bring comfort back to the American fireside, you must put fires in American furnaces and American workingmen to work. When we all have work, we come to the home market of the United States-the best market in the world-and make it a cash market for we pay as we go. "Now, my fellow-citizens, I remember when I addressed you a year or two ago, I asked you to support Mr. Morgan, your fellow-workingman, for Senator, and you did so; and I said to you then that the workingmen had an opportunity to show that there was no such thing as class or caste in the United States; and that any man from the mine or from the mill could aspire to the highest place in the gift of this people as freely as anybody else, and if you do not get that yourselves you might hope for your boys to get it. I do not teach the doctrine of hate; I prefer the doctrine of hope. Never give up so long as you have the ballot."

# BRIEF ADDRESSES.

Tribute to Colored People in Response to an Eloquent Greeting. Major McKinley spoke to colored citizens from Pittsburg as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens-I give you warm welcome to my home, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my pleasure at the words so fitly, so beautifully, so eloquently uttered by the gentleman who speaks in your behalf to-day. I congratulate you and nim upon the marked distinction which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have given know neither race, color, class, caste nor distinction. The native born and naturalized, black and white, all have equal rights n our constitutional laws, they are equal a responsibility, opportunity and possibili-You have always been true to your ntry, and that is a great distinction to any race. You have always followed the dear old flag wherever it led and at whatever cost to yourselves. I am glad to know you are enrolled in the ranks of the Reublican party, and that we can count upon you as willing allies in this great contest for the national honor, the supremacy of our courts and the preservation of law and

To Women Stenographers. Mr. McKinley's response to Miss Lydia. Carbaugh, on behalf of the delegation of women stenographers from works of Whitman & Barnes and the Goodrich Company, of Akron, is as follows:

"Ladies-I have received at my home a or paper—every dollar worth a hundred cents and every one good in every market place of the world. But another delegation is waiting, and I am sure you are ready to railroads of the country, and then, more ence to-day. This is the first call I have had from the stenographers, but you are most welcome, and I greet you as interested, along with the men of the country, in the rightful settlement of the impor-tant public questions which are now confronting the American people. I am glad to know that it has been demonstrated in the United States that the women of the country can do so many things and do to coin that amount of silver. What would them equally well with the men, and I be- be the result? My friends, some of the lieve when they perform like service to men they ought to be paid as well. I have always believed that was right. I am sure it is just and I hope the time will come when the public will everywhere recognize it as an act of equity and justice to all the women who work for their living throughout the United States. I am glad to meet and greet you, and trust you will have a mendous and all-pervading panic, growing pleasant stay in Canton and safe return to out of the contraction of the currency and your homes.

# To Woman Teachers.

To the female teachers from Akron,

# A CROWNING OVATION.

(Concluded from First Page.) cial nations of the world. Mr. Bryan-he has hardly the time to consult history. (Laughter): but if he had unlimited time he could not find written anywhere in any history in the experience of any nation any instances in which, where one of the two metals was undervalued, both circulated together. But it is not only history; it is common sense. Every man knows for himself that you cannot maintain two In response to the greetings of the delestandards of value unless they are the equivalent and equal of each other. (Ap-

The old maxim of the school in mathematics is that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other; and the converse of that is true: Things that are not equal to the same thing are not equal to each other. Unless a silver dollar s equal to just as many pounds of potatoes, to just as many pounds of sugar, to just as many pounds of coffee as the gold dollar, it is not the equal of the gold dollar. (Applause.) The law may say so, but the law does not make it so. It is the storekeeper that you have got to consult. Unless a silver dollar containing and grains of standard silver will buy as much sugar as a gold dollar will, it is not the equivalent of the gold dollar. I don't care what the law says. The law has nothing to do with it; it is the merchant that settles it. If the gold dollar will buy more than the silver dollar the gold dollar will go out of use, because it is at a premium. Why? When you can exchange a gold dollar for two silver ones are you going to pay that out for the amount of sugar that a silver dollar will buy? Not at all. You will go to the broker and exchange your gold dollar for two silver ones, you will buy the sugar and have a silver dollar left. (Applause.)

THE DOUBLE STANDARD FOLLY. A double standard? Why, my friends, they must be of the same length, if it is a measure of length. Think of two yardsticks-a double standard-one having thirty-six inches and the other thirty-four! Think of a bushel of wheat-two standards -one sixty pounds and the other forty! is the effect? The smaller bushel or the shorter yardstick is the only one that is used, and the other is put out of use. When they talk of a double standard, it is absolutely foolish unless the two things will buy the same amount; and the governwill buy the same amount; and the government cannot determine how much they will buy; the storekeeper fixes that. They must have the two things equivalent, or they have not got a double standard; and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would not establish a double standard; it would establish a single standard, and that the standard of silver. Gold would absolutely go out of use, Go to the history of England and France, to the experiments of the Latin Union: read the periments of the Latin Union; read the history of ever commercial country in the world, and I defy any free-silver advocate to point to a single case where the cheaper ey did not drive out the better money. Applause.) But, as I say, history does not seem to

be a favorite study of the free-silver advocates. (Laughter.) Again, they confound the terms "double standard" and "bimetallism," I think, I think the United States is a bimetallic country to-day. We have something like 400,000,000 silver, full legaltender dollars. In other words, about four-tenths of our coin money of full legal-tender quality is silver. That is bimetal-lism; but we haven't the double standard because this silver is supported by the pledge of the government so that it is measured by the gold standard and is their speakers being Major Anderson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the C.

What McKinley Favors for the Work
The Pand Mr. Bing on behalf of the C.

We propose to protect ourselves against the public hold and unquesting the products of the old world, to uphold our own factories rather than build up factories for any other nation on the face.

We propose to protect ourselves against the public hold and unquesting the products of the old world, to uphold our own factories rather than build up factories for any other nation on the face. maintained at a parity with the gold stand- The Constitution commits to the national when a silver dollar is worth only half as much as a gold dollar both will not be used in the ordinary intercourse of commerce. The good one will go away.

GOLD DURING THE WAR. How was it during the war, when we had greenbacks that were worth 40 cents on the dollar and the government was not able to redeem them in gold? Was there se who have called at my home this any gold in circulation? Not a dollar. morning are not unfamiliar to me. I have Gold was a mere commodity, precisely like stocks or anything else, and men speculated in it on the New York Board of Trade, and some Indiana copperheads bet on gold against the government and lost. (Applause.) It was not in use as money. When did it come into use? In the resumption of specie payments, when the greenback dollar was made equal to the gold dollar; then, and not before, did gold come into use among the people. And why? Because a greenback dollar would produce a gold

dollar. That is our own experience. Now, it seems to me that Mr. Bryan and his followers admit that you cannot circulate two dollars of unequal value tosilver will put up the value of silver till it s worth \$1,2929 an ounce, which will make it equal to a gold dollar. How do they know it will? Mr. Bryan expresses an opinion that it will. He cannot point to any case in history that supports the opinion-not one. He has simply to say, "I think so," (Laughter and applause.) With all respect, I beg to say that so as we know Mr. Bryan has spect, I no experience in life that should his opinion particular value on that ques-(Applause,) I would not want to tion. depend the tremendous consequences that are dependent on this issue upon the opin-ion of the most able and wisest financier in the world. I would much less want to depend them upon the opinion of one who is absolutely without experience in finance What have we to illustrate this? When the Sherman bill was passed it was said these very men who are now advocating free coinage that the price of silver was depressed because there was a small excess of production and that if the government would buy four and a half million a month it would take up this excess, and they pledged me personally their opinion-their ettled and undoubted opinion-that if that bill went into effect silver would rise to a parity with gold. I would like to have seen that brought about. I hoped it might be so, but I did not believe it.

AFTER THE SHERMAN BILL. "What was the result of the experiment? A little speculation in silver, and it wen: up to about \$1 and a little above, and then feil after a few years to about the lowest point it has ever reached in its history; and yet all the time the government was in this country no man has a right to adbuying 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver a month. Who is to give us any assurance? Because, my countrymen, the most tremendous results depend upon that. If sil-Republicans of Pennsylvania have given him in the pending contest. I am glad to great and tremendous issues upon the mere pride and glory that in free America ver does not go up the disaster will be in-

What are these consequences? Six hundred million of gold goes at once out of circulation-and they reproach gold for going. (Laughter.) They say it ought to stay; they say it is a coward or it would stay. My friends, precious things are always a little scary. Silver is a coward, too. When we undervalued silver in our colnage, silver fied. If we should undervalue it to-day it would fly-fly to a place where its value would be recognized and where it would not be used at a discount. If, having introduced silver coinage, should next coin copper at the ratio they now propose to coin silver, silver would fly. Then if we should coin lead, copper would fly. (Laughter.) Then if we should substitute encaustic tile, lead would fly. (Laughter.) It is simply the natural law that men conserve that which is most valuable; that a man does not give a gold dollar that is worth 100 cents for dollar that is worth 50 cents. Gold goes out of use because it is the more valuable just as silver would, just as copper would, just as anything else would until we had got down to the cheapest material that would stick together under a stamp. That is the first result.

FIRST EFFECT OF THE COINAGE. What is the result of that? Contract in a day the circulating medium of this country, \$600,000,000. That would be the work of a day, of an hour almost, under a freecoinage bill; and it would take some time leading authorities upon this subject, favorable to free coinage, have declared that the first effect would be a great panic. Business men of Indianapolis; workingmen mendous and all-pervading panie, growing of the unsettling of all commercial basis. (Applause.) They say we will get over it Mr. Bryan thinks that when we have put the ship through this tremendous gale,

stub pencil and mark up his goods the night the sliver bill passes; mark them up 50 per cent.; mark them up until he will be getting in this depreciated currency he same value he was getting in the gold. How about the workingman? Can you mark your wages up over night? Have you access to the pay roll? Is your pencil allowed to touch it? How is it with the soldler who is drawing a pension? Can he write ten where there is five now in his have them doubled.

SNAIL PACE OF WAGE INCREASE.

a most careful inquiry made by a nonpartisan committee of the Senate of the time during the war. They wrote to hundreds of little merchants all through the country, and they said: "What did you charge for bacon, and what did you charge for sugar, and what did you charge for rice in those years when we had the greenback that was depreciated?" And then they wrote to the factory men and they said: "What wages did you pay to the blacksmith?" What to this kind of labor and what to another? They traced it through all the years of the war and found that the prices of things that a man had to have to live went up on a gallop and that wages came on at a snail's pace. (Applause.) That is the result of a cold, careful, statistical inquiry; and it will be so again if ever we commit the folly of putting this country, prosperous, great and wealthy as she is, upon the basis of depreciated silver. You who toil; you who have stated salaries or wages; you who have pensions; you who have small investments, will all find this blighting and damaging effect upon your lives. Where is the help to come in? The cry has been wringing over this country for somebody who advocates free silver to show the workingman how he is to get a one sixty pounds and the other forty! benefit, and the question is still unanswered. But who is to get a benefit? The smaller bushel or the There will be a distinct enormous benefit? to a class, to a class now enormously rich to a class rich, not by steady, quiet toil not by business management in the conduc of great manufacturing establishments, but rich fortuitously, rich by chance, rich by luck in having discovered a great mine.
No, my countrymen, a good dollar is none too good; the best dollar is none to good for him who gives an honest day's labor in exchange for it. (Applause.) It is false doctrine, this idea that somehow or other the workingman needs a poor dollar. Of all men he needs the best; of all men he needs a dollar that is uniform and stable; that if he has saved one he can put away and keep for a year and take it out and have the same value he put away. There is only disaster in this project of bringing this country to a silver THE ASSAULT ON THE GOVERNMENT. There is another proposition in the Chica-

> government. The Constitution commits to has anything to do with it. The national government has, by law, declared every one of our great railroads to be post routes. government the regulation of commerce between the States. No State has anything with it. It cannot lay its hand upon it. It cannot levy any execution upon it. It cannot make any regulation concerning The Constitution of the United States has established a judicial department and has lodged in that department the entire judicial power of the United States. these things the State has nothing do. The jurisdiction of the United States Court is defined and limited. These are national powers. The United States Conrequires the President of stitution United States, in the presence of that great assembly that greets him on inauguration day, to swear that he will faithfully discharge the duties of that great office, and one of the duties enjoined upon him is to see that the laws are executed. (Applause.) In the Chicago convention they passed a resolution denouncing federal interference with local affairs. As a general proposition that might pass unchallenged, but it had a particular application, and that application was this: That on a certain occasion in Chicago the mail trains of the United States were stopped; interstate commerce was stopped; the United States marshals were resisted in their attempts to execute the writs of the United States court; trains carrying passengers between the States were stoned and the lives of innocent passengers put in jeopardy; tracks were torn up; stations and cars were burned; a mob had seized into its own hands these great powers confided by the Constitution to the federal government Mr. Cleveland quietly, without any dispo sition to hurt anybody, used the power and forces of the United States to open a way for the United States mail, to open a way for interstate commerce, and to rein force the United States marshal that he might execute the writs that the court had put in his hands. What was the result? In that act he was supported by every Republican newspaper in the State of Indiana. (Applause.) No man thought of politics then. Everybody said he had used the just powers of his office to preserve the peace of a great city and to keep open its great avenues of commerce; that he had done it wisely, moderately and justly. I never was more proud in my life of the attitude of my party and of its newspapers. There was no party tage to be made of this; it was not a party question any more than it was a party question whether this great country shoul stand behind Lincoln in 1861. (Applause.) CLEVELAND AND PATRIOTISM.

> nobody's right to tear up railroads. Labor can do itself no greater hurt than to repudiated these acts. They said "they are not ours; we have a right to strike, to work or not as we please," and so you have, and every man will maintain it. But vance any supposed interest of his by destroying property, by tearing up railroads. So the whole country approved; and not only so, but in the Senate of the United States the very man who presided over the Chicago convention-Senator Danlels, Virginia-introduced a resolution affirming that the President had exercised the just powers of his office and piedging the whole law-abiding people of the United States to stand behind him. (Applause.) No Senator ventured to vote against it. Every one voted "aye." But when the Chicago convention assembled the man who had wrangled with Mr. Cleveland over who had wrangled with Mr. Clevels over this matter; who had protested inst the interference of the national rities—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois—i led his power and procured a resolution be passed which, in his speech in New York, he applies to this incident in Chicago, declaring that the act of the President in opening a way for the mails and for interstate commence. state-commerce, and reinforcing his mar-shals, was an invasion of the rights of the State of Illinois. He procured that to be put in the Chicago platform; and Mr. Bry-an stands on the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago. He has said so—that he approved every sentence of it. I have said before and I say now that he is piedged, if he is elected President, to ask the consent of Governor Altgeld, if he is chosen Governor of Illinois, before he executes the laws of the United States in Illi-nois. No, my countrymen, we cannot have that. Lincoin met that issue. He met it in the spirit of a kindly and yet a broad-minded statesmanship. In the face of States in arms, in the face of a Union that seemed to be tottering to its fall, he lifted up his voice to say that the laws of the United States should be executed according to his oath in every State. We cannot consent that Lincoln shall have a successo who will ask the consent of the Governor o

It is nobody's right to burn cars. It is

the United States according to his oath THE COURTS ASSAILED. The courts of the United States are assailed. They talk about government by injunction as if it were some new writ that the courts had devised. It is an old and familiar writ, as old as the courts of chancery, exercised by the national and by the ment have found themselves getting well. State courts, familiarly, constantly, to restrain the commission of acts that tend to irreparable injury to others, or if not restrained would result in a multiplicity of suits. I mentioned the other day a familiar and cured. The "Golden Medical Disinstance of it in our own city. The strawthe American geople is the factories of the fanction of the factories of t board works poured the defilement of their

any State before he executes the laws of

nounced here because it was exercised to restrain men with whom Governor Altgeld found sympathy. (Applause.)
The United States Court is assailed. Senator Hill said in the face of the convention the is a member of the committee on resolutions) that that resolution meant, and was declared to mear that if they got the power they would reorganize the Supreme Court in order that, instead of recording write ten where there is five now in his pension certificate? How is it with every-body that is drawing a stated salary? Can he double it? No, he cannot. He takes the depreciated dollar; he finds the cost of living has doubled, but his wages have not doubled; and he enters upon a struggle to have them doubled there is five now in his decrees which their deliberate judgment found to be the law, it should register the decree of a tumultuous convention. Has anybody justified this? Washington, when he wrote to John Jay notifying him of his appointment as the first Chief Justice of the United States, spoke of the Supreme Court and the federal judi-ciary as the pillars that held up the great structure of our civil government. But here it is assailed. Is there any defense of Ah, my friends, you know what that means; you know how slow it is, and your No; Mr. Bryan has only to say that own experience has been supplemented by in 1866 Congress reduced the number judges in order to prevent Andrew John-Johnson was believed by a majority of the House and by nearly two-thirds of the Senate to have himself been guilty of impeachable crimes, for which he was after-wards impeached before the Senate, Congress did say, "We will not trust you to fill these life vacancies on the Supreme Bench." That was the precedent he re-That was the precedent ferred to. But can be himself justify it as principle? Are we to set up the doctrine that whenever the Supreme Court makes a decision that is not approved by a political convention that party shall increase the number of its judges or otherwise disturb its orderly constitution and administration in order that it may be forced to adopt the decrees of a convention? My countrymen, when that time comes we have overturned the fabric of our political

> foundation upon which we have rested and from which we have grown this mag-nificent and stately edifice of government which we all now admire and love. BRYAN AND ALTGELD. Mr. Bryan may say he is as good a patriot as Gen. Lew Wallace. He may say that he has never said that he would not enforce the laws of the United States. He does not meet this question until he says: "If the mail trains are obstructed I will open a way for them without asking Governor Altgeld to consent." (Applause.) He does not meet this question until he has said: "If interstate commerce is interrupted I will restore the free transit of it." He does not meet this question until he has said: "If a United States marshal is impeded in executing his writs I will lend him the strength to execute them." My countrymen, he has not said that, and he will not say it; for the platform is against (Applause.

institutions, we have unsettled that secure

Governor Altgeld in his speech in New York stated that the United States marshal of the Southern District of Illionis had called upon him as Governor to help execute the writs of the court, and he comclains that the marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, who better understood his duty, did not call upon the Governor, but called upon the President—as he ought

to have done. go platform that stirs me deeply. It is what I conceive to be a most dangerous diana it is said has always gone for any assault upon the powers of the national vagary in finance that has been suggested, and she can be depended upon now. They to the national government the establish- talk as if we were wild enough to believe that money might be supplied in the same ment of post routes and the carrying way that Eugene Field supplied sugar of the mails of the country. No State plums to the children—through the intergerbread dog. They say we went against resumption; that flat money had a great hold here in Indiana and they count upon

INDIANA FOR M'KINLEY. My countrymen, shall Indiana fail in this great exigency? (Cries of "No! no!") The East they have abandoned. In New York all the leading Democrats have declared against them. The State is conceded to McKinley by a tremendous majority, larger than ever has been recorded before. Connecticut they have given up; New Jersey they have given up, but they talk about Indiana as being doubtful. What different interests have we in this question? There is nothing that so much kindles my indignation as this attempt to array section against section and class against classthis appeal to workingmen against capital, as if any man could get work if somebody didn't have capital; these attempts to stir up bitterness and put envy and jealousy into the hearts of men. It is the sowing of evil seed. The man who receives the seed into his heart is not made happy, is not made a better citizen. We have com-mon interests. What is good for New York is good for Indiana. What is good for Con-necticut is good for us. We have a common interest; that everybody shall have a fair chance in life; that labor shall have a employment and shall be paid in honest money; that capital shall have a fair return for its investment, and that peace and good nature and brotherly kindness shall characterize all our communities and neighborhoods.

Indiana? Indiana will vote for McKinley and honest money. (Great applause.) These workingmen will not be coerced by the beck or nod of any employer; they will defy him. But they will be coerced by their own sense of their community of in-terest with the people among whom they live. They will be coerced by a conscience that judges rightly that an invitation to pay the public debt at 50 cents on the dol-lar and to pay individual debts at the same rate is not an honest proposition, and that honest men cannot find profit in it.

# CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Samuel Hanna will lead the gospel service at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John W. Holtzman, on North Illinois street.

To-day is "prison Sunday," and a number of ministers in this city are expected i. speak on the subject of prison reform. Mr. Dewhurst will preach the seventh sermon on "Civic Religion" this evening at Plymouth Church. His subject will be "Civil-service Reform Once More." allow itself to be associated with acts of violence. The laboring men felt this and violence. The laboring men felt this and reproducted these acts. They said "they are laboring men felt this and laboring men f hibit of reform dress. The meeting will be an open one.

> Arthur Judd, three years old son of A A. Judd, of 224 Douglass street, was burned vesterday while playing with a fire in the yard. His clothing caught fire, and before he was rescued his right arm was badly burned.

> An effort is being made to organize a new telephone company in the city by W. J. Kurtz, of the Kurtz National Telephone Company. His system does away with poles by using towers 136 feet high or underground conduits. Several large cities, he claims, are using his system. The Kurtz National Telephone Company, of company, of Muncie, was incorporated yesterday.



happen, are published far and wide. They a disease presumed to be fatal? When physicians say to a man that he cannot live, he considers himself just about as good as dead. He can almost feel the coffin closing upon him. And yet, frequently these men who are sentenced to death by their doctors, are raised up out of their sickness to perfect, hearty health.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has lifted thousands of men and women right out of the grave. After doctors had given them up, they have in desperation turned to this great remedy, and to their great astonish-Skepticism in regard to this wonderful medicine has cheated many a man out of his health. If people could only be made to believe the truth about the "Discovery," half the sickness could be avoided covery" will cure ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption. This great